





BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
FOR CHILDREN
TO PAINT AND DRAW
WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS IN
MANUAL ARTS



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Practical Suggestions on the Use of Water Colors



WITH a brush full of clean water obtain the full strength of color from the cake, and then transfer it to the cover of the paint box as to a palette. Add color or water as strength or delicacy of tint is required. Rarely mix more than three colors; and do the mixing upon the palette and not upon the cakes. This is the best practice at first, though after obtaining a good knowledge of color and skill in handling, it is sometimes better to work directly from the cake, mixing with the brush. Be careful to use clean water, that is, water not charged with much color by previous mixing; and always put the brushes and box away quite clean. A sponge held in the left hand is useful to remove superfluous color from the brush, thus keeping the water clean. Do not leave brushes in the water or put them in the mouth. When ready to put the brush away, wash it thoroughly in clean water and give it a quick shake; this removes the water, while bringing the brush to a point and preserving its shape.

Do not let the surface of the paper lie flat, but slope the lower part toward you. Work from left to right and from top downward. Keep the brush full of wet color and work generally with the side of the brush, using the point only for lines. Surplus color can be removed if taken up quickly, by using a nearly dry brush, blotting paper or a soft rag. There are a great many combinations of colors put up in the water color boxes, but the three most important colors are red, yellow and blue. These three colors are known as primary colors. From these three colors all other colors can be made by combination.

Yellow and red mixed, make orange

Yellow and blue mixed, make green

Red and blue mixed, make violet

Orange, green, and violet are called secondary colors, because they can be made by mixing the three primary colors.

There is an infinite variety of colors compounded from the secondary colors.

ORANGE AND GREEN: Make citrine, the yellow tertiary; it contains red, blue and a double portion of yellow.

ORANGE AND VIOLET: Make russet, the red tertiary; it contains yellow, blue and a double portion of red.

VIOLET AND GREEN: Make olive, the blue tertiary; it contains yellow, red and a double portion of blue.

The various colors have not equal value; that is to say, two colors may be used in equal amounts, but the impression made by one will be stronger than that made by the other. The value of yellow is greater than that of red, and the value of red is greater than that of blue. There should always be the least of yellow, more of red, and the most of blue, to produce the most pleasing harmony of color. In other words, the value of these different colors is determined by the amount of light or dark they contain.

DEFINITIONS OF LEADING COLORS

BLUE: One of the leading primary and spectrum colors.

BLUE-GREEN: A color about half way between blue and green.

BLUE-VIOLET: A color about half way between blue and violet.

BROWN: A dulled color composed of a mixture of red, blue and yellow.

CITRINE: A color known as broken or dulled yellow, formed by mixing orange and green.

GRAY: A dulled color resulting from the mixture of black and white.

It may also be produced by mixing green and red, blue and orange, etc.

OLIVE: A color known as broken or dulled blue, formed by mixing green and violet.

ORANGE: One of the six leading colors of the spectrum, produced by the mixture of red and yellow.

ORANGE-GREEN: A mixture of orange and green.

ORANGE-VIOLET: A mixture of orange and violet producing a color commonly called russet.

PURPLE: A violet tending slightly toward red.

RED: One of the leading primary and spectrum colors.

RED-ORANGE: A color half way between red and orange.

RED-VIOLET: A color half way between red and violet.

RUSSET: A color known as broken or dulled red, produced by mixing orange and violet.

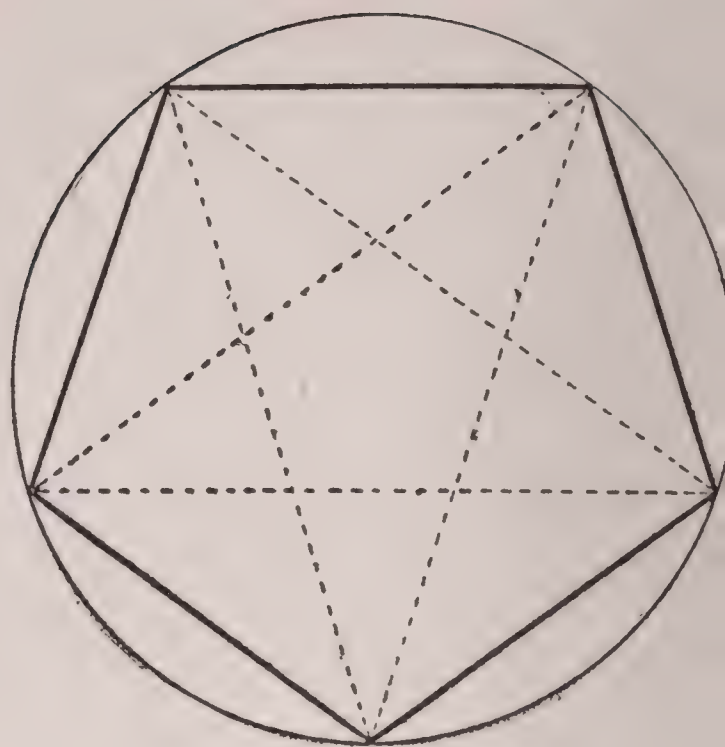
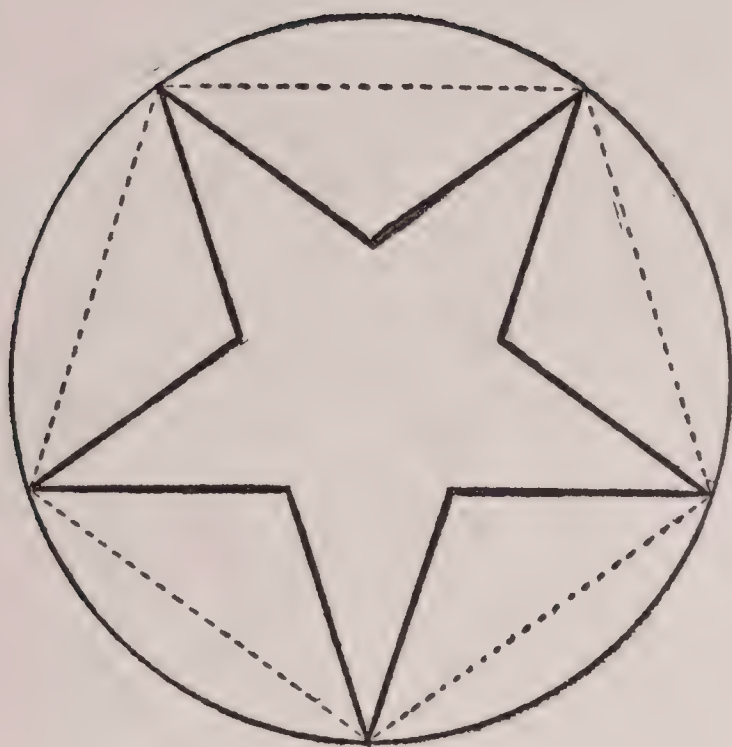
VERMILION: A red tending slightly toward orange.

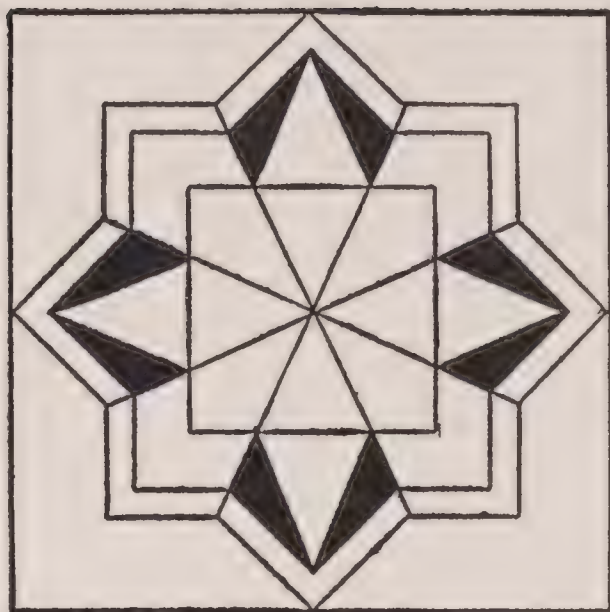
VIOLET: Produced by the mixture of red and blue.

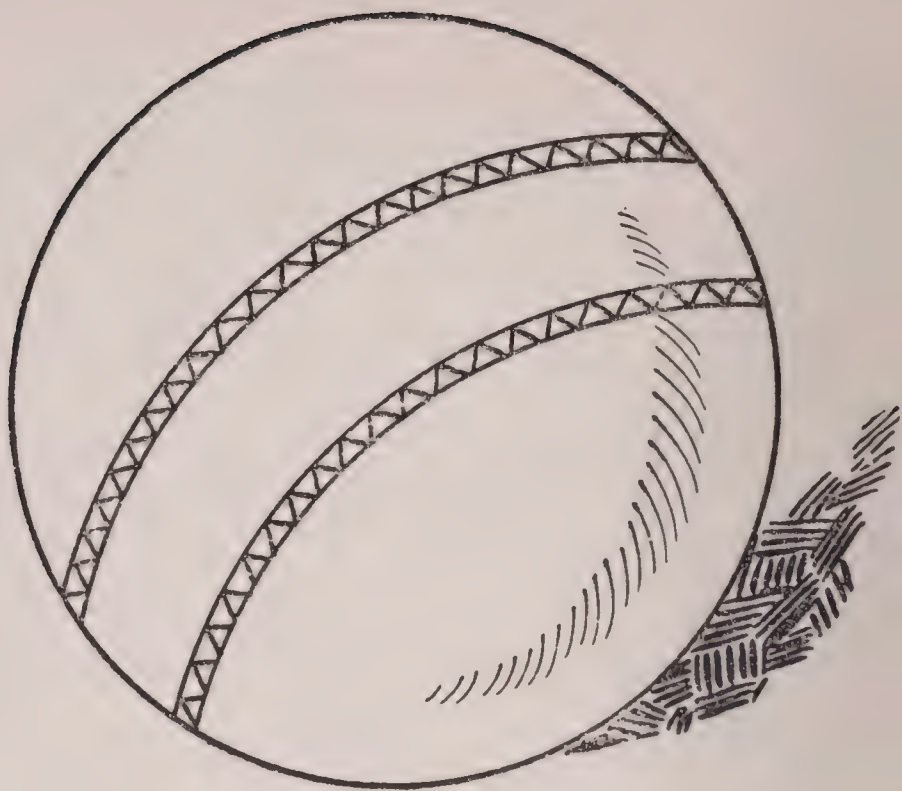
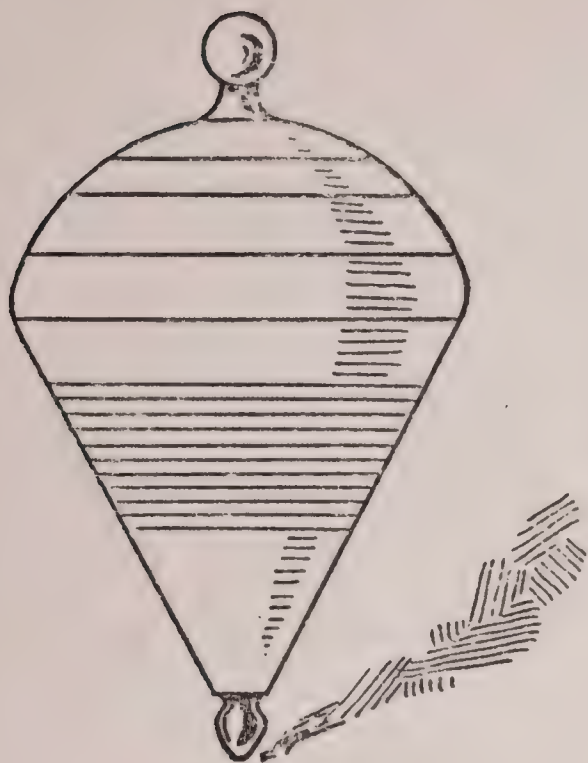
YELLOW: One of the leading primary and spectrum colors.

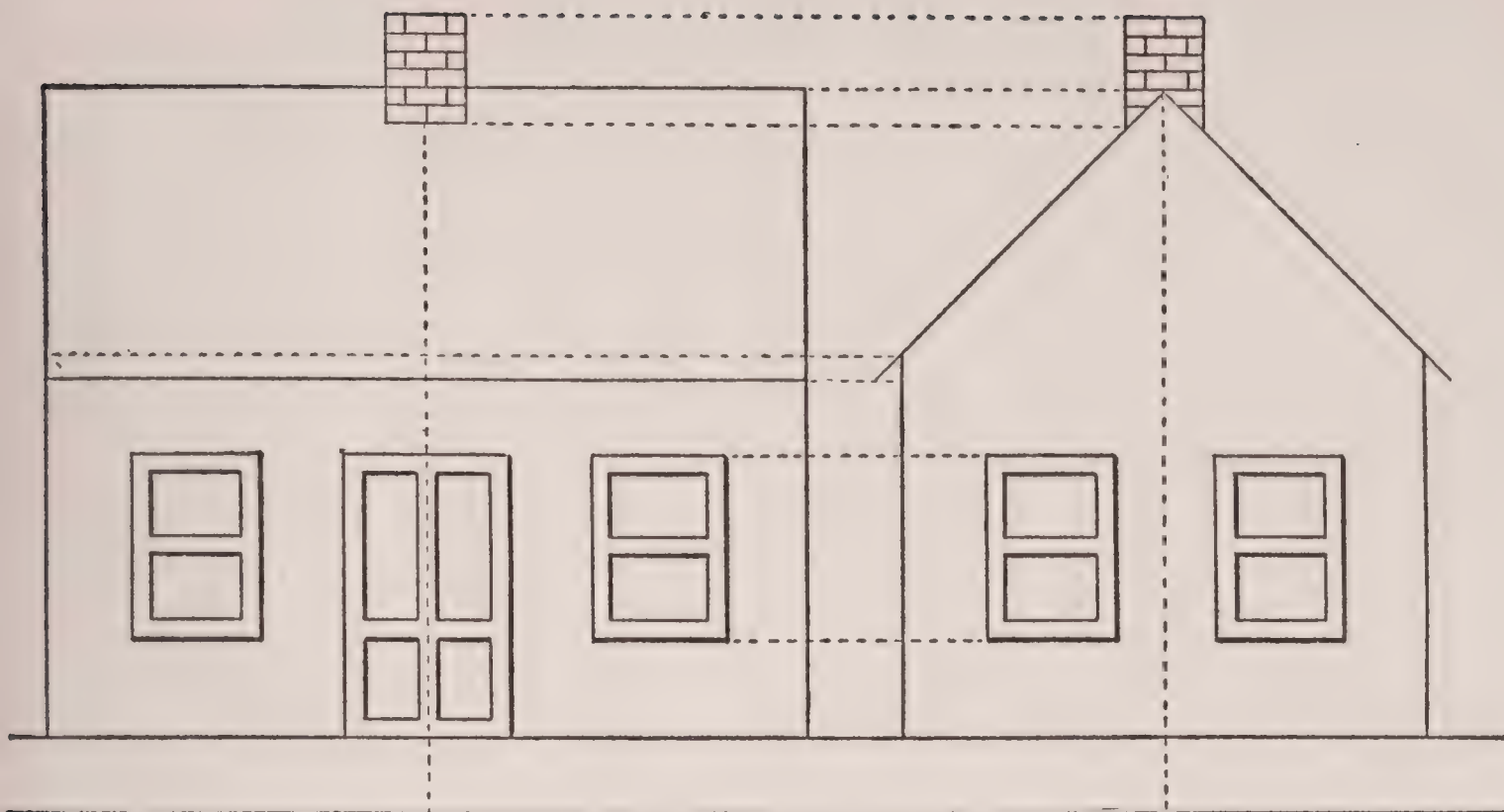
YELLOW-GREEN: A color half way between green and yellow.

YELLOW-ORANGE: A color half way between orange and yellow.

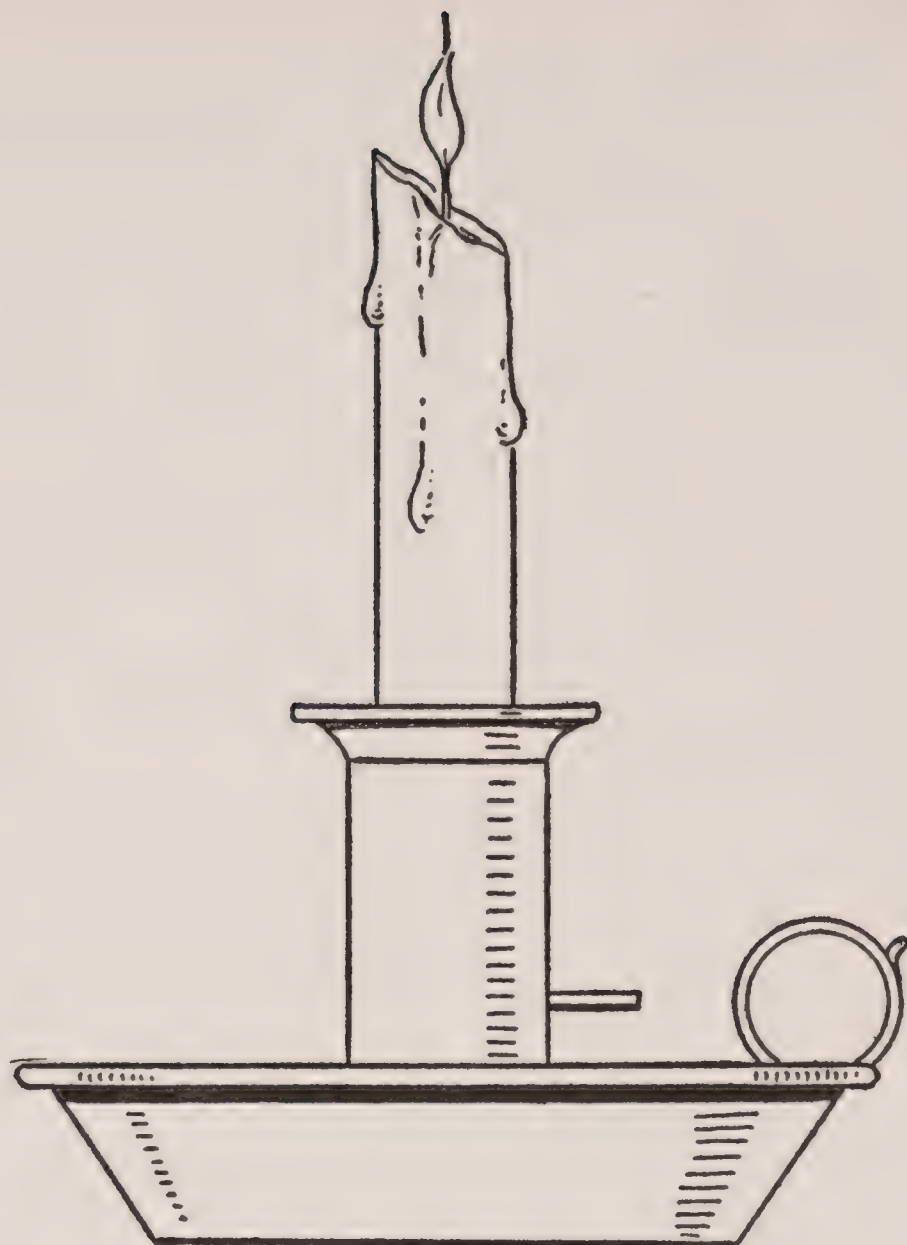
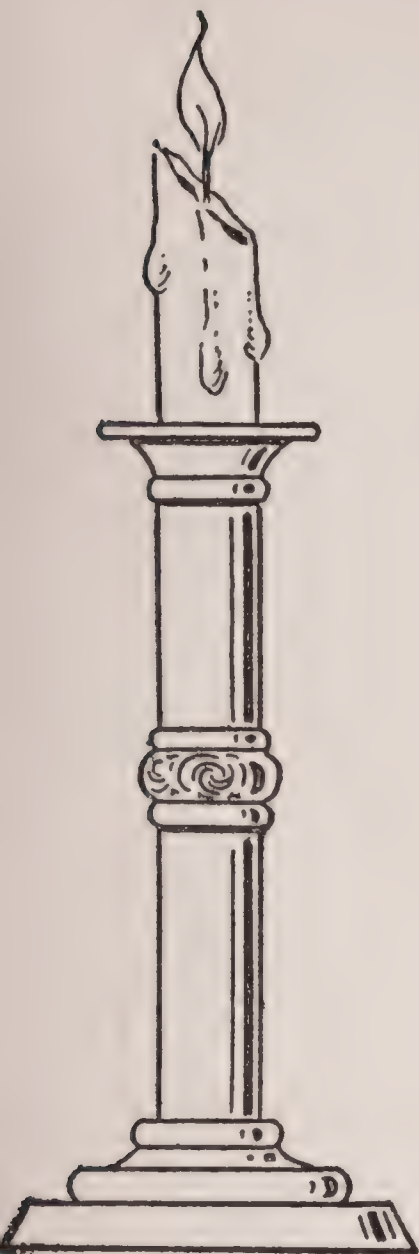


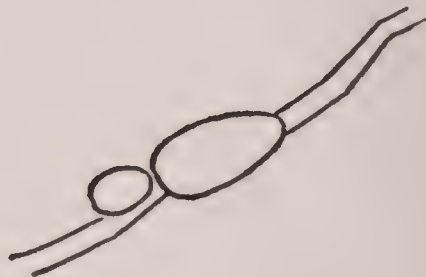
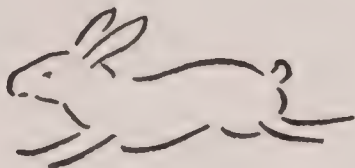
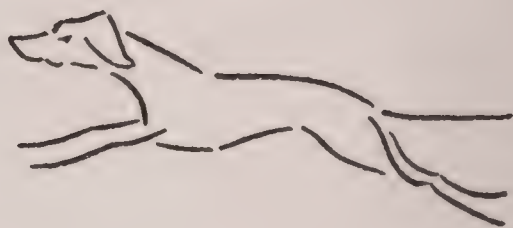


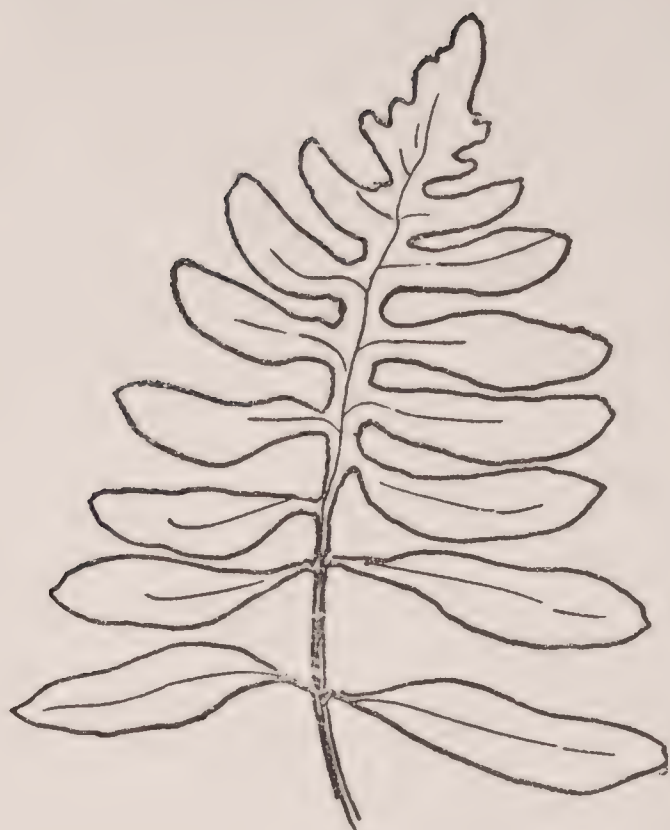


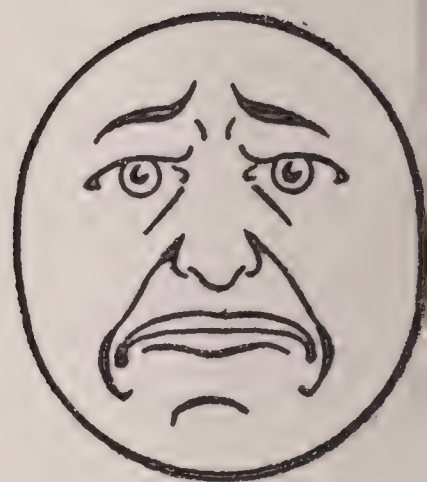
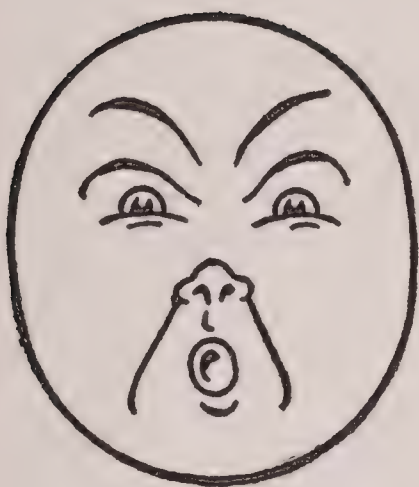
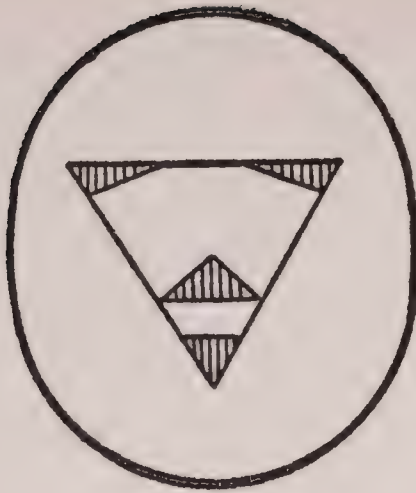
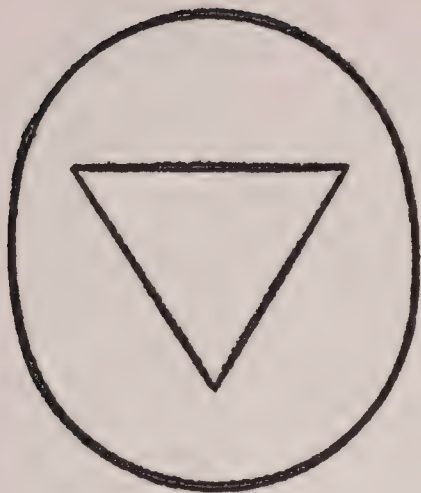




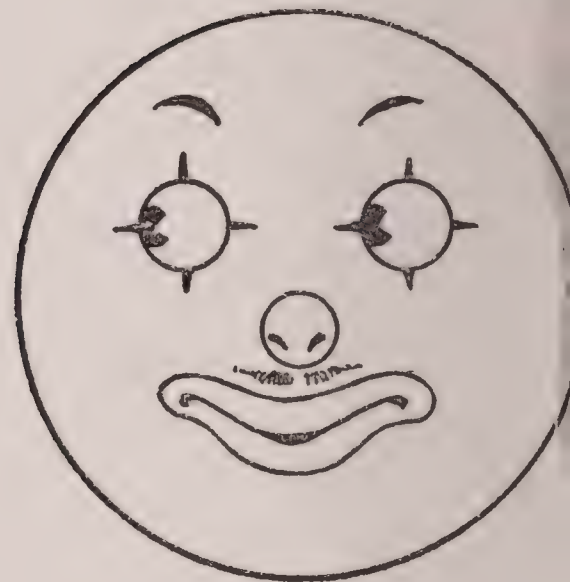




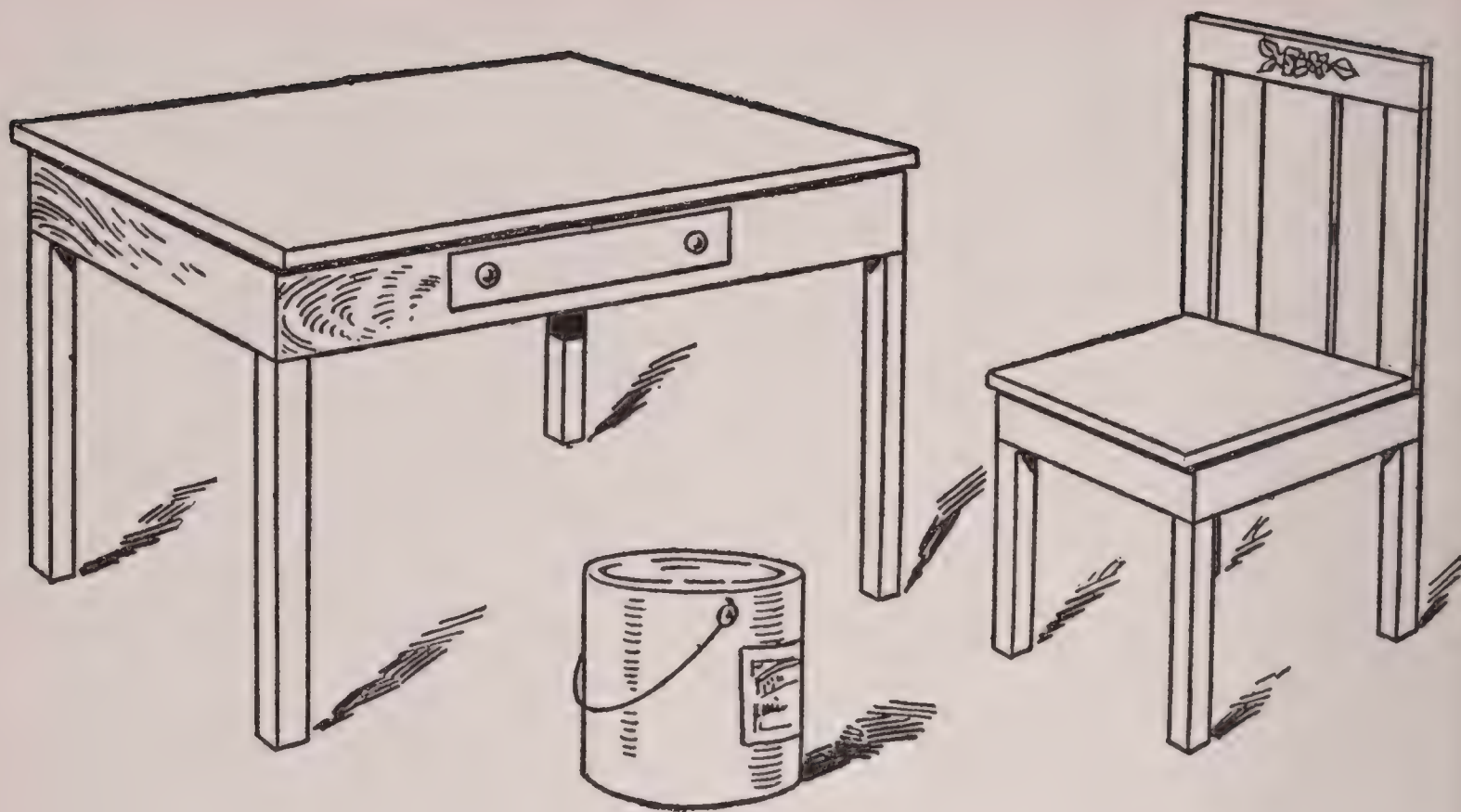










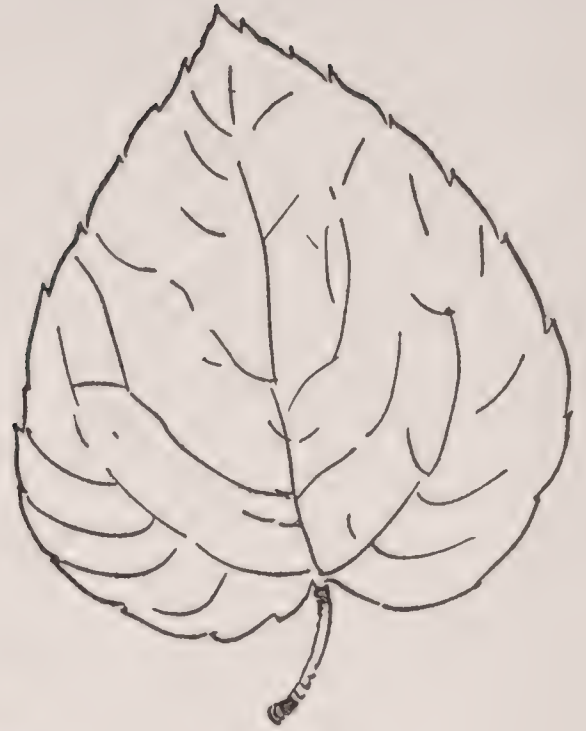


























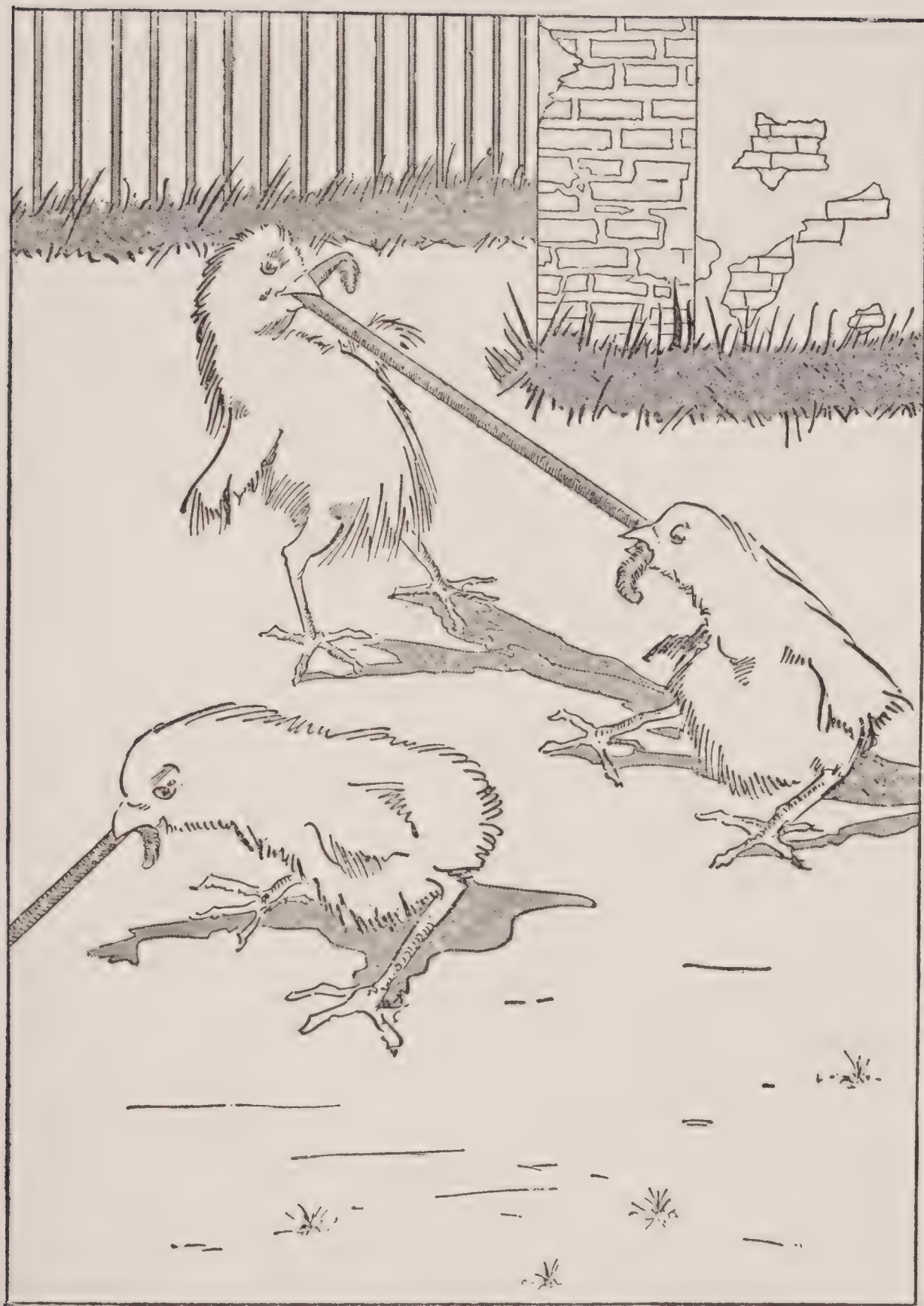




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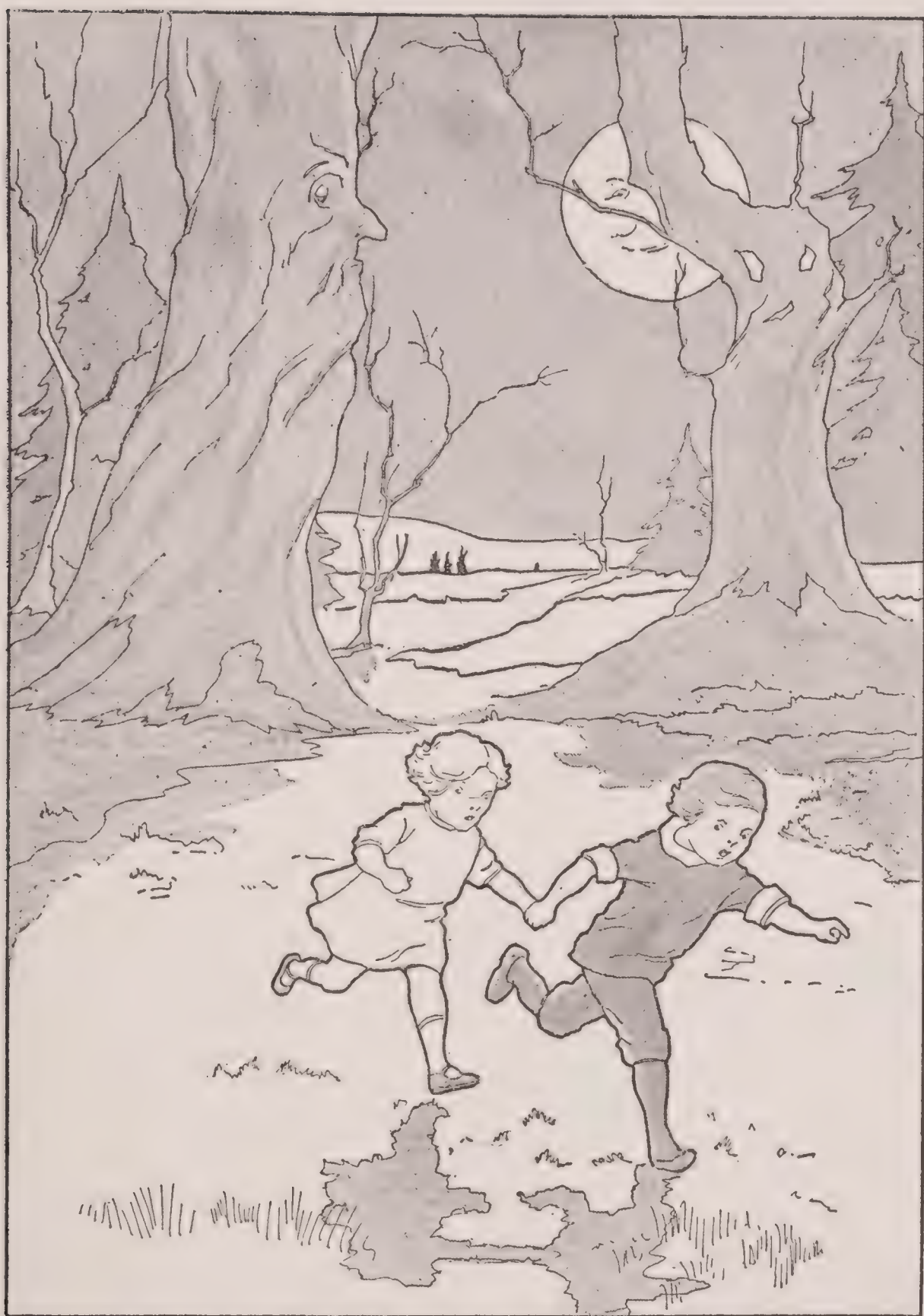


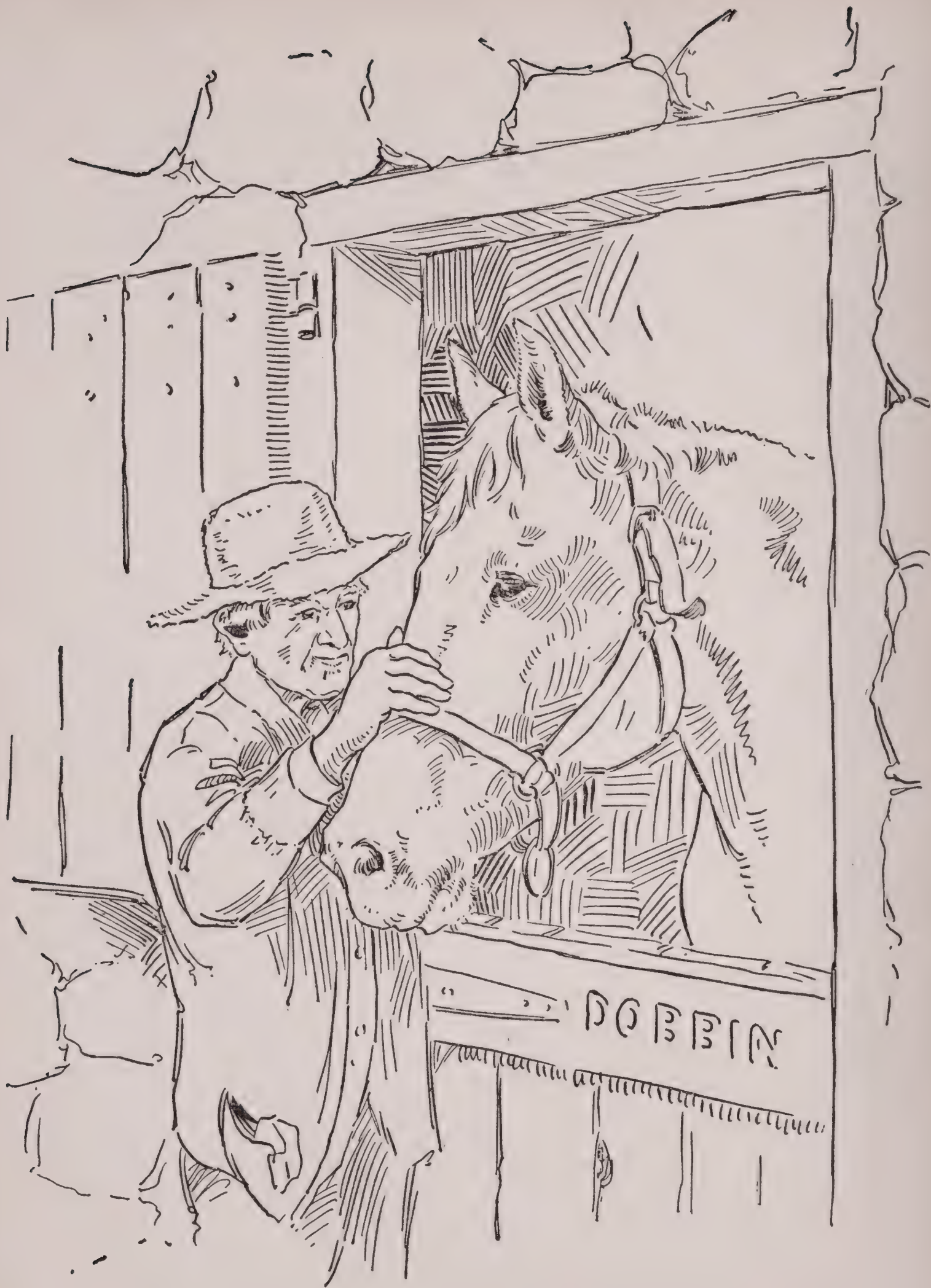






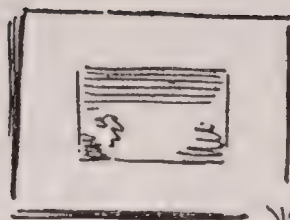




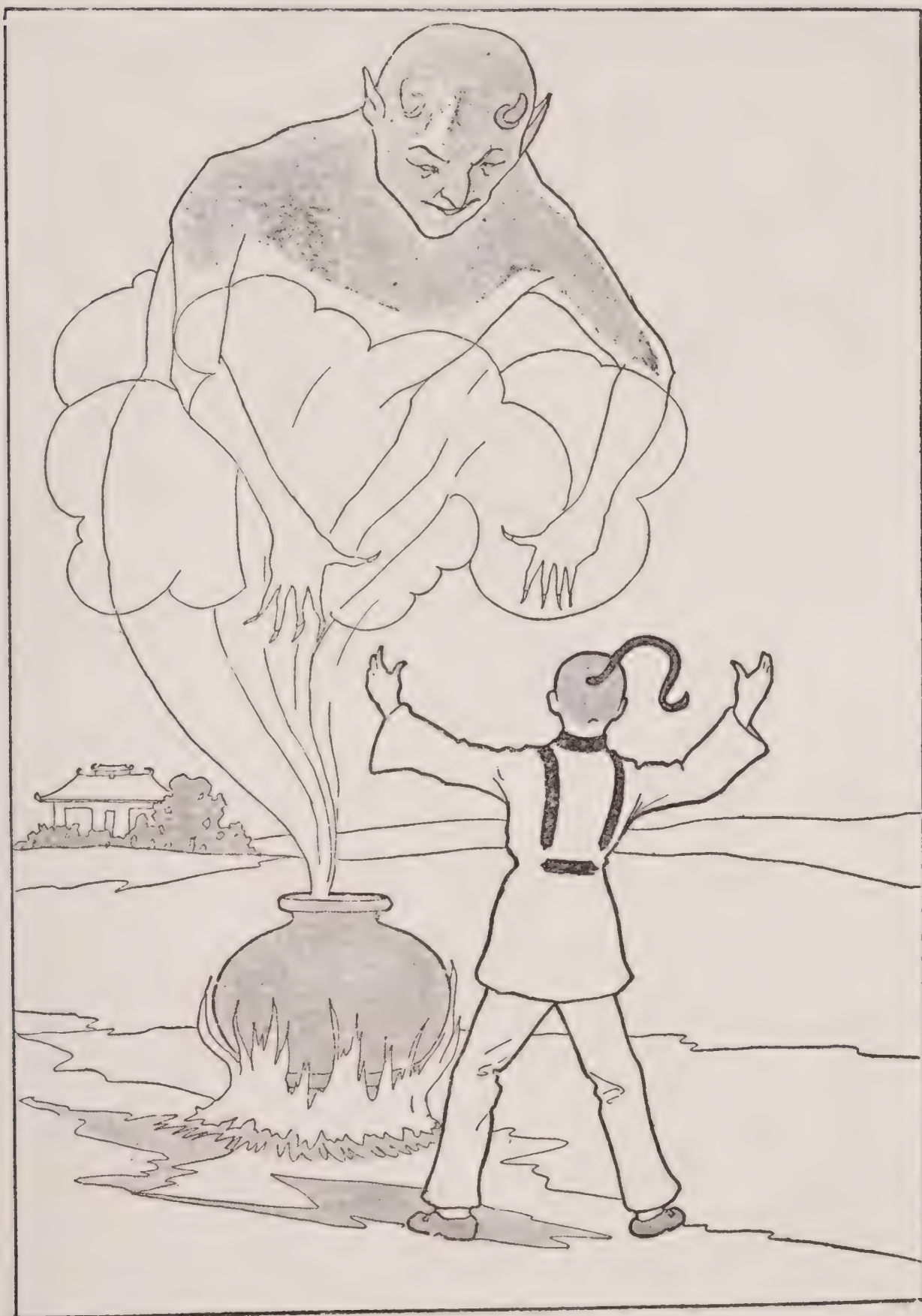


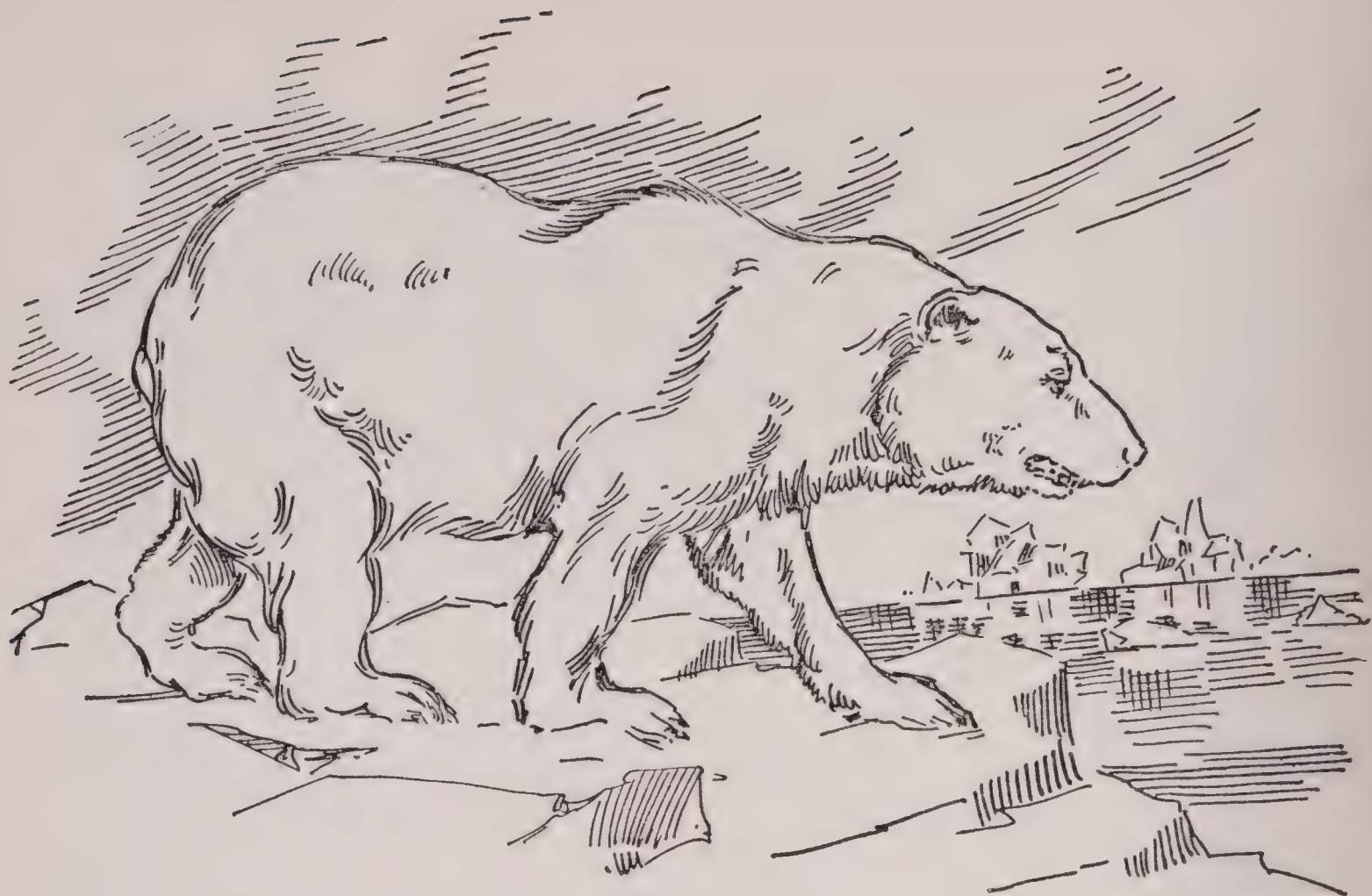






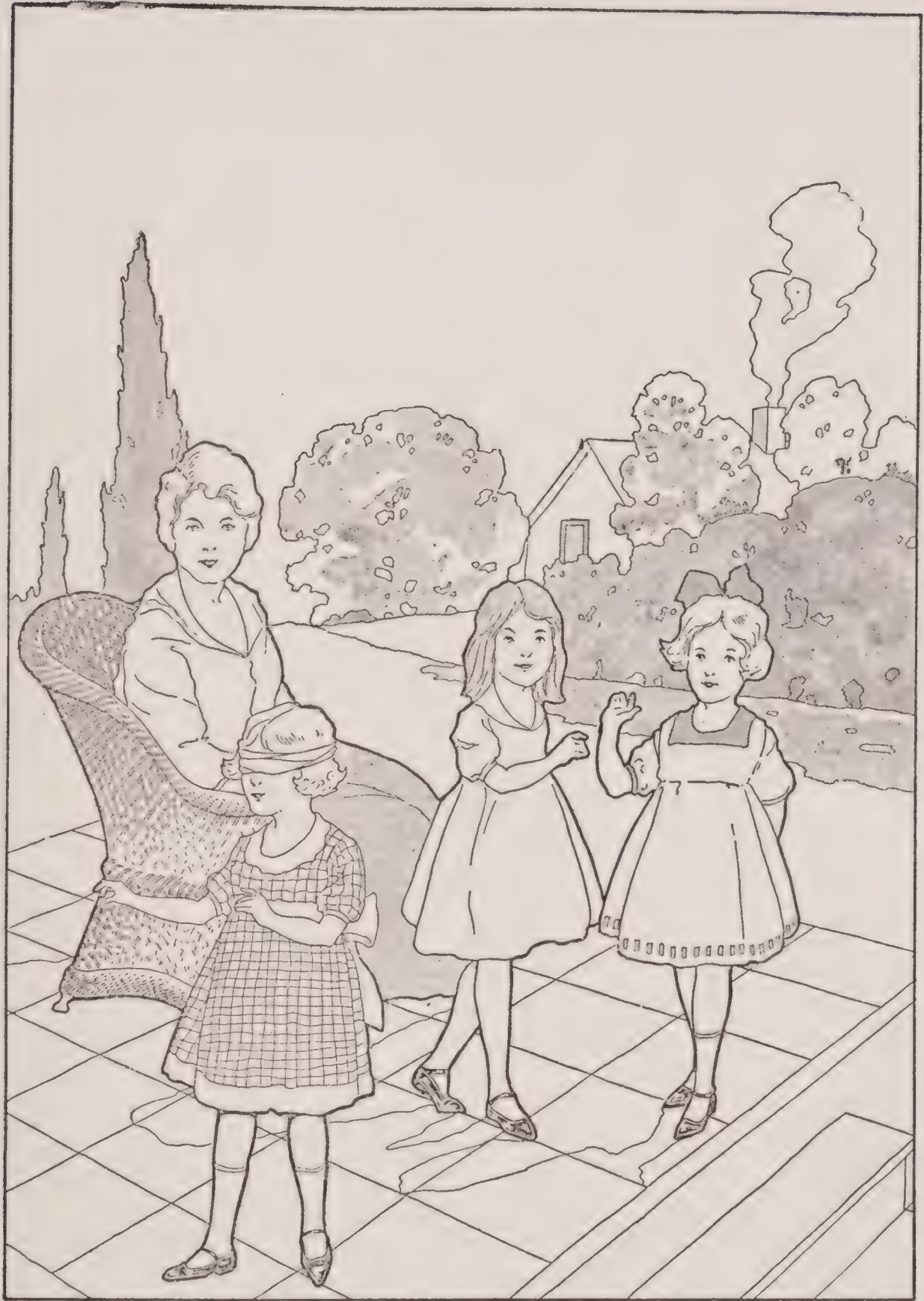


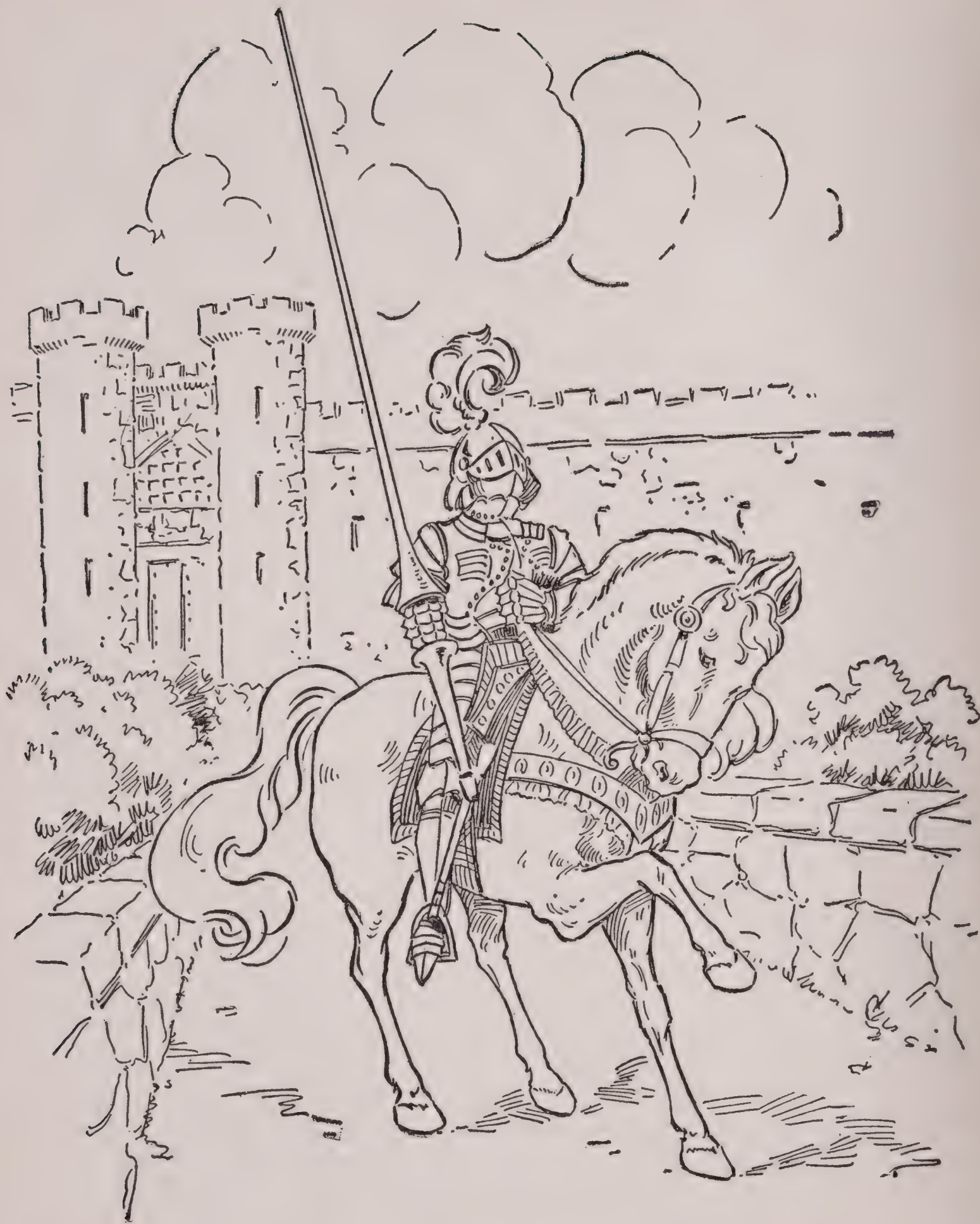








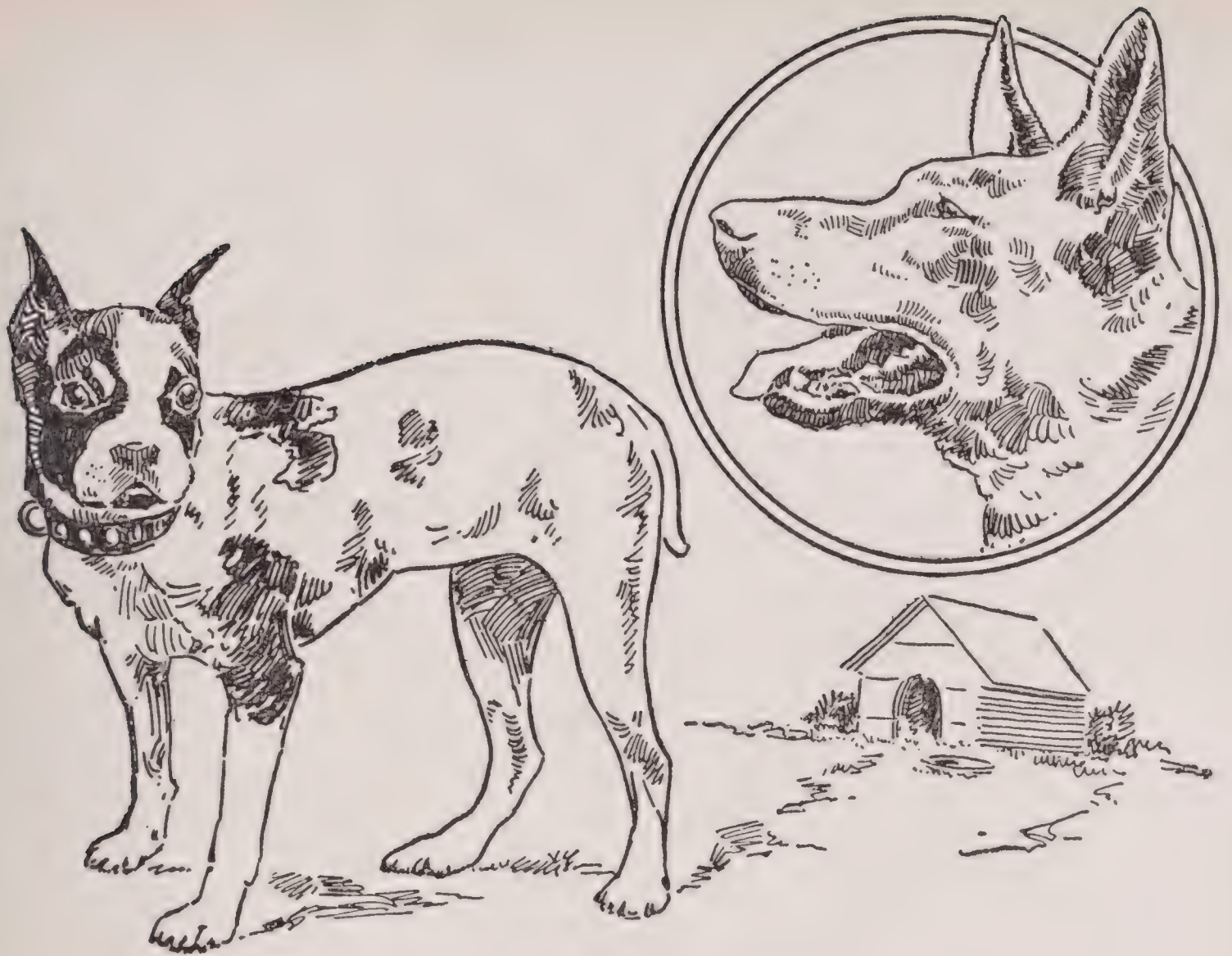






























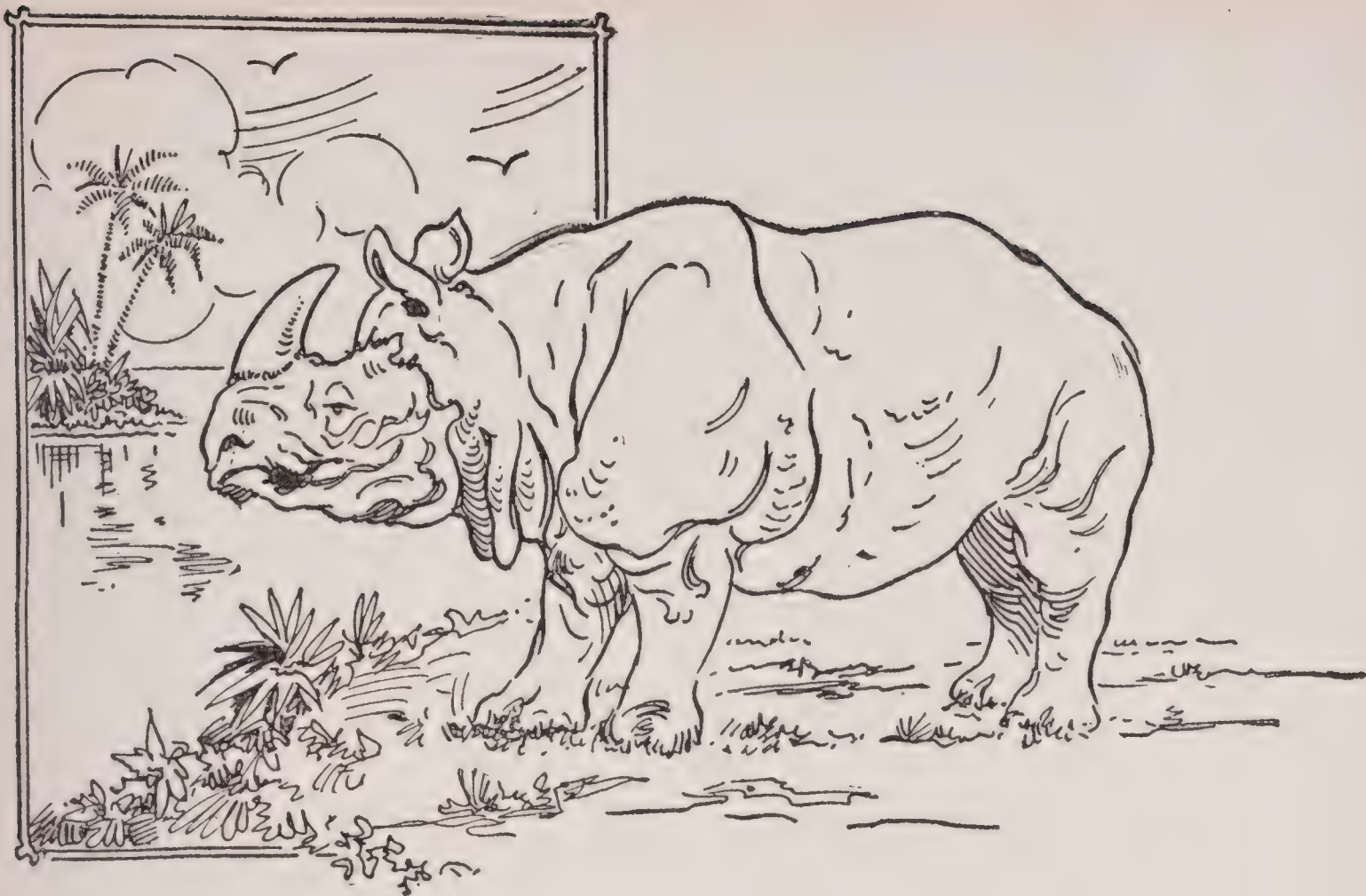






















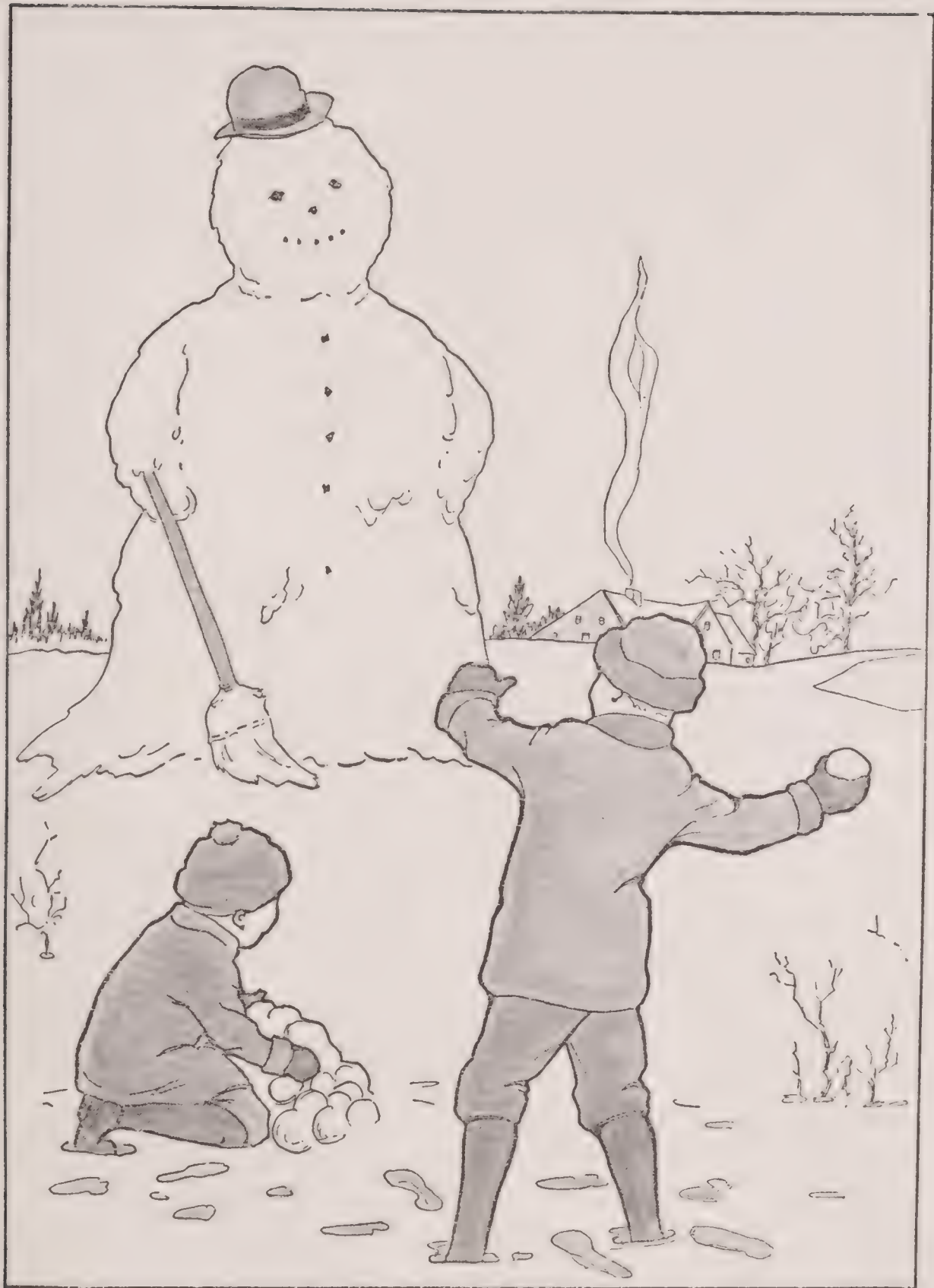






























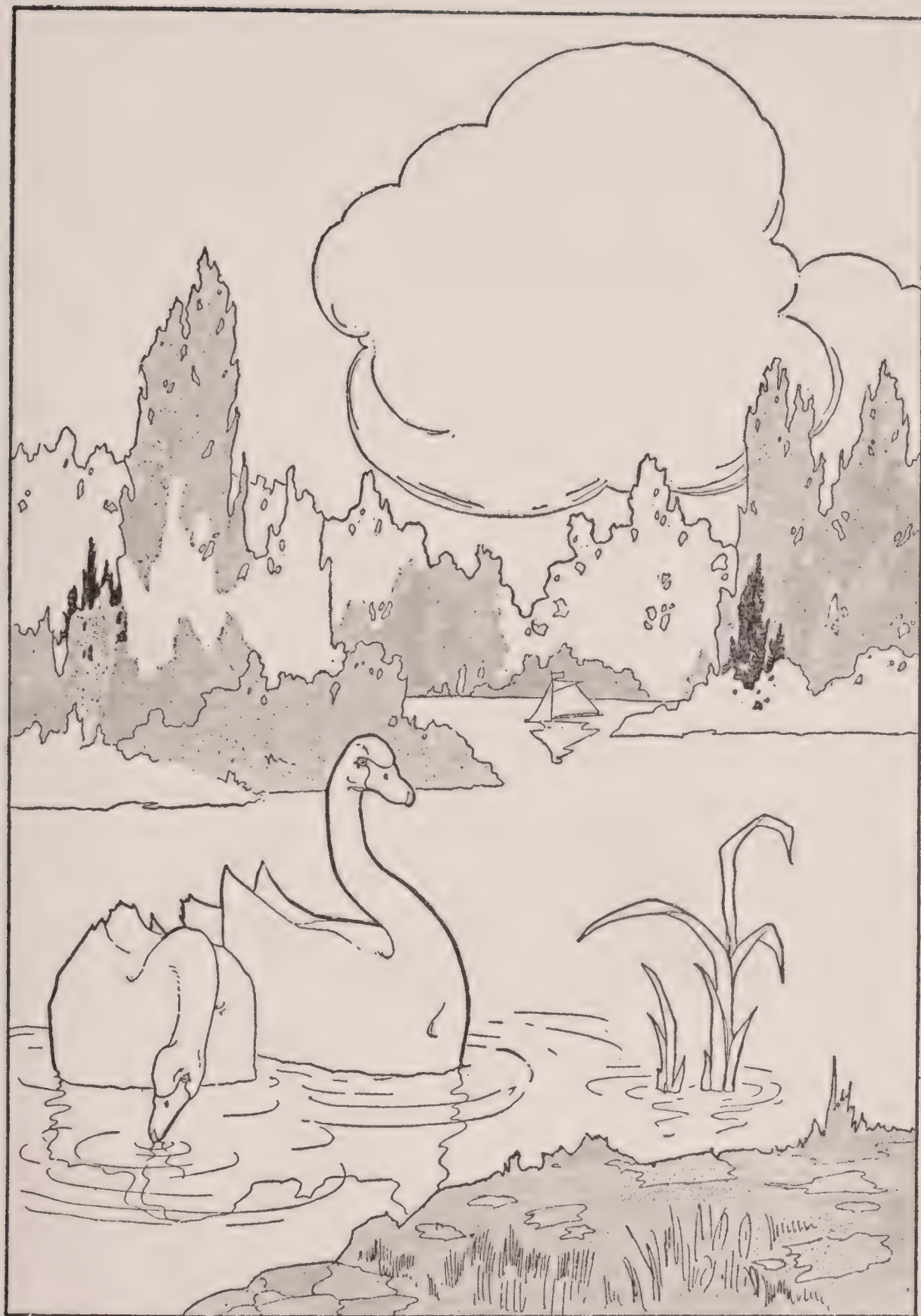




















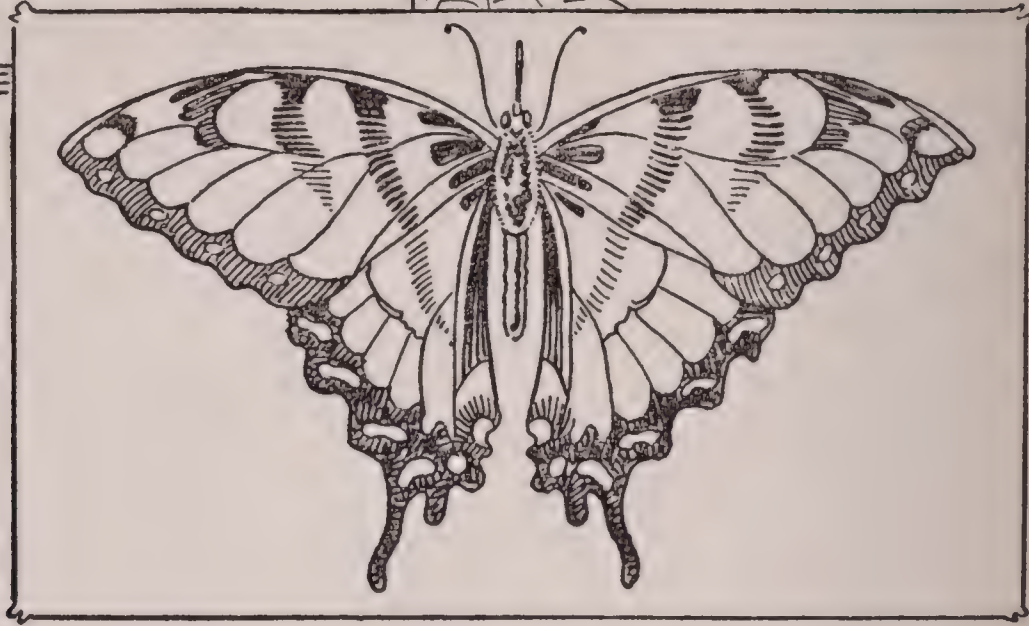
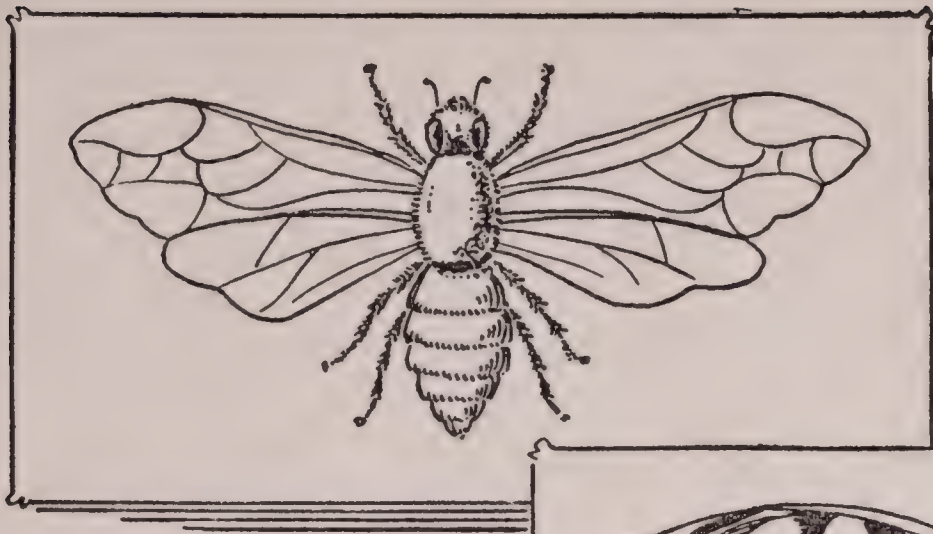


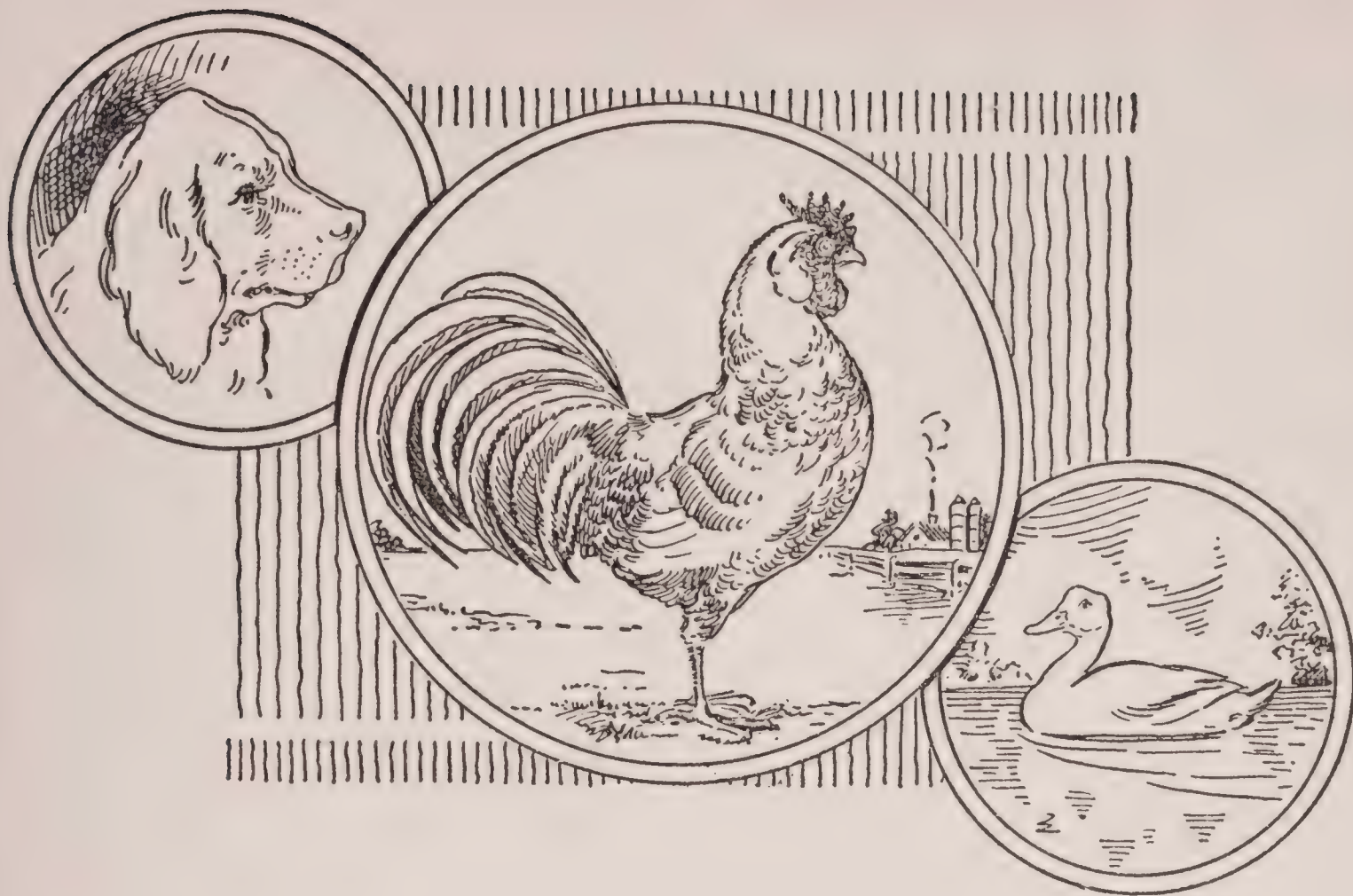








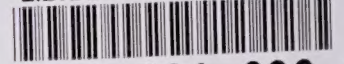








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